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process is described by MOLISCH in a little pamphlet, entitled *Das Warmbad*.⁷ The treatment consists merely in immersing the shoots of potted plants (by inversion) in water of 30–35° C. for 9–12 hours and then keeping them in a warm (25°), moist, dark chamber until the leaves begin to appear, when further development proceeds under ordinary greenhouse conditions. Lilacs and spiraeas treated to the warm bath about mid-November flowered before Christmas, and azaleas early in January; while untreated plants, under the same conditions, had at this time hardly started their buds. The exact duration and temperature of the bath for securing the best results vary with different species and races. The process is already in use and is likely to be extensively practiced.—C. R. B.

The flora of Korea.—The first part of this work⁸ includes the families Ranunculaceae to Dipsaceae, and their sequence is essentially that of BENTHAM and HOOKER in the *Genera plantarum*. Concise dichotomous keys to the genera introduce each family containing more than one genus, and similar keys at the beginning of each genus precede the enumeration of species. Under the species a very full bibliography is given, as well as the citation of exsiccatae and the general distribution. The Japanese name is also given in many cases. Several new species and varieties are published, and the text is augmented by fifteen full-page clean-cut illustrations. An index to genera mentioned in the flora concludes the part.—J. M. GREENMAN.

North American Flora.—Volume XVII, Part I, of this work⁹ contains the following groups: Typhaceae by P. WILSON; Sparganiaceae, Elodeaceae, and Hydrocharitaceae by P. A. RYDBERG; Zannichelliaceae, Zosteraceae, Cymodoceaceae, Naiadaceae, and Liliaceae by N. TAYLOR; Scheuchzeriaceae by N. L. BRITTON; Alismaceae by J. K. SMALL; Butomaceae, Poaceae (pars) by G. V. NASH. New species are described in the following genera: Sparganium (2), Echinodorus (1), and Trachypogon (2). One new genus (*Machaerocarpus*) of the Alismaceae is proposed, being based on *Damasonium californicum* Torr.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Diseases of trees.—A bulletin, embodying the results of a number of years' investigation of some of the more important diseases of deciduous trees by VON SCHRENK and SPAULDING, has been issued by the national Bureau of Plant Industry.¹⁰ The bulletin contains a large amount of information (there is unfortunately little available) on diseases due to environment, to wound fungi (far

⁷ MOLISCH, H., *Das Warmbad als Mittel zum Treiben der Pflanzen*. 8vo. pp. 38. figs. 12. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1909. *M* 1.20.

⁸ NAKAI, T., *Flora Koreana. Pars Prima*. Jour. Sci. Coll. 26: 1–304. pls. 1–15. 1909.

⁹ *North American Flora*, Vol. XVII, Part I, pp. 1–98. New York Botanical Garden, 1909.

¹⁰ SCHRENK, H. VON, AND SPAULDING, P., *Diseases of deciduous forest trees*. Bur. Pl. Ind. U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull. 149. pp. 85. pls. 10. figs. 11. 1909.

the largest category), and to miscellaneous parasites and saprophytes, with some discussion of the decay of structural timbers. The Polyporaceae are the greatest devastators of our forests. A useful bibliography is appended.—C. R. B.

Vegetationsbilder.—The third part of the seventh series of KARSTEN and SCHENCK's well-known work¹¹ presents six plates of the vegetation of the moors, *Bockser* (high plains with dry grasses and sedges), and forest of the northern *Schwarzwald*, with text, by OTTO FEUCHT; the fourth illustrates the sea strand, littoral, sublittoral, and submontane formations on the Dalmatian coast, with text by L. ADAMOVIC; while the fifth pictures the various curious plants characteristic of the Abyssinian highlands.—C. R. B.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Taxonomic notes.—O. BECCARI (Phil. Jour. Sci. 3:339-342. 1908) has described 3 new species and 2 new varieties of ferns from the Philippine Islands.—R. C. BENEDICT (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 36:41-49. 1909) records 4 new hybrids in the genus *Dryopteris* from eastern America.—C. CHRISTENSEN (Rep. Nov. Sp. 6:380, 381. 1909) records a new species of *Dryopteris* from Brazil.—A. COGNIAUX (*ibid.* 304-307) publishes 5 new species of orchids from Jamaica.—F. S. COLLINS (*Rhodora* 11:17-20. *pl.* 78. 1909) has published 4 new species of the genus *Cladophora*, and (*ibid.* 23-26) under "Notes on *Monostroma*" records a new form of *Monostroma orbiculatum* from Massachusetts.—E. B. COPELAND (Phil. Jour. Sci. 3:343-357. *pls.* 1-8. 1908), under the titles "New genera and species of Bornean ferns," and "New species of *Cyathea*," has published 20 new species and 2 new genera (*Macroglossum* and *Phanerosorus*).—L. A. DODE (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. 8:648-656. 1908) describes 12 new species and 3 new hybrids of trees and shrubs; these include a *Robinia* from Colorado and a *Salix* from New Jersey.—F. EICHLAM (Monats. Kakteenk. 19:1-5. 1909) characterizes a new species and 4 varieties of *Mamillaria* from Guatemala, and (*ibid.* 22-25) describes a new species of *Pereskia* from the same general region.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leaf. Phil. Bot. 2:445-594. 1908-1909) has described 101 new species and 3 varieties of Philippine plants. A new genus (*Elmeria* Ridl.) of the Zingiberaceae is proposed, and a synopsis of the genus *Rubus* is given, in which the author recognizes 17 species for the Philippine Islands, 3 being new to science.—A. ENGLER (Bot. Jahrb. 43:161-198. 1909) has published new species of African plants as follows: 10 in the Olacaceae, 11 in the Opiliaceae, 2 in the Octoknemataceae, 11 in the Icacinaceae, and 13 in the Aizoaceae.—E. GILG (*ibid.* 97-128), in an article entitled "Balsaminaceae africanæ," recognizes 85 species of *Impatiens* from Africa, and of these 26 are new to science.—M. GÜRKE (*ibid.* 199, 200) records 3 new species of Ebenaceae from Africa, and (Monats. Kakteenk. 19:12-14. 1909) describes *Rhipsalis Novaesii* and accompanies the description by illustrations of the flower; the plant is a native of Brazil.—W. HERTER (Bot.

¹¹ KARSTEN, G., AND SCHENCK, H., Vegetationsbilder. Series vii, parts 3-5. text and *pls.* 13-30. 4to. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1909. *M* 4 per part.